SOME RED FIRE AT QUEBEC. ENGINES PROZEN TO THE GROUND

AND THEMEN PLATED WITH ICE. Day of the Quaintest of Spectacles, and the me Parade Was the Oddest Ever Sees-Enimos, Indiana, Munters, and All Norta of Propin Reined to Make it Unique-A. Cappe Race Across the ley St. Laurence.

Oceano, Fab. 1.-There never was on this wathent so strange and picturesque & carnirairantle autook place here to-day. It was estrone item in the programme, but the rest will all be forgotten, while this is still fresh in the minds of thousands.

The sun rose upon a house on fire. The fremen were literally plated with ice, and the see sleighs and fire engines on runners were frozen to the ground. Editor Demers and others occasionally took the firemen into their houses to keep their blood in circulation. The Lerd Apendenn's bail saw the red glare and drove out to witness the most novel scene of drathat any American ever saw. Policemen. is blab for hats, kept the public out of danger. However, that was nothing compared with the

at 10 o'clock in the morning four great sances, manned by twenty-eight voyageurs of he days before steam ferries, began a race scross the ice-burdened St. Lawrence. Their posts were like those in which Mackenzie first crossed the continent. They are like our lifesaving surf boats. The vorageurs rowed up egainst the great ice cakes, leaped out, hauled the rances over the ice, and then embarked erain and raced over the open water until ther came to more ice. It was an exciting scene, and tens of thousands crowded the beights to witness it. However, it was nothinc as compared with the great parade later. Then the soldiers of Quebec divided forces and assaulted and defended the citadel. The

Battery of regular British artillery and the Eighth and Ninth Canadian Biffes were in the fracas. The assailants were snowshoes and the cannons were on sled runners. The battle was very spirited and to the spectators seemed to be in real earnest. Gens. Moore and Herbert and Col. Montizambert commanded. The soldiers looked cumbrous in their fur hats, double-breasted coats, and moscasins, and the ice and snow further imeaded their movements, but nevertheless the sham battle was so carried on that the best judges said afterward that had it been a real fight the old fort would have been blown off the face of the earth. But after all that battle was a second-class spectacle as compared thine great parade later on.

The parade took place at 3 o'clock and lasted one hour. In the long line were nearly all the sorts of persons who are, or ever were, on the continent. Hunters were returning with real moose and caribou. Lumbermen in their real moose and caribou. Lumbermen in their log huts were drawn on runners. Settlers in log houses came after them. Maple sugar workers plied their trade on a float drawn by many horses. Many real Huron Indians appeared. On one float a lot of them danced a wardance. On another they appeared cooking unit eating beside their tepes. Squaws, bucks, and pappooses were all clad as when Jacques Cartier introduced them to the white men. The liremen, with their machines on runners, were fresh from the first thickly coated with tee from their fur helmets to their moccasins. The police loosed like grenadiers in their fur helmets. Following them were Canadian roadmakers with scrapers, rollers, and the great cutting machines with which they shave the ice of streets and sidewalks.

Following them were Canadian roadmasters with strapers, rollers, and the great cutting mathinos with which they shave the ice off streets and sidewaiks.

There was a genuine surveying party of tivil engineers with axes, tripods, and telescopes, followed by a battalon of tonoggans, drawn by Eskimos and laden with wild game, tents, bedding, cooking utensis and the like. Many Fishmos from Labrador were in the grand parade, all in costume and dragged slong by dogs. The mechanics of Point Lovis brought a perfect initiation of a locomotive made of tin and iron. Its bell rang, its whistle tosted, and steam and smoke belched from it. The British artillerymen rode ahead of their gun in fur hats, great coats, and mecasins, wearing snowshoes crossed on their backs. Their cannons were dragged on runners.

The snowshoe clubs were out with hundreds of men in costume on floats of queer designs in sleights, on toboggans, drawn by horses and marching in battalions. One club rode on a gentine ice boat of immense size. The voyaccurs who won the morning's race over the ire and water of the St. Lawrence, appeared with their cance on runners. The students of Laval University rode in a fac simile of the Grand Hermine, the boat in which Jacques Cartier came to America.

But it is useless to tell of the parads in detail. Sleighs 200 years old, ancient cancs and ancient costumes were among the features, anada may hold a thousand whiter carnivals.

tail. Sleighs 200 years old, ancient cames and ancient costumes were among the features, canada may hold a thousand winter carnivals, but never will she show a spectacle to excel holder's parade.

but never will she show a spectacle to excel to day's parade. Queer features of the carnival are the deco-rations in front of the engine houses of the fremen. These patriotic bluegoats have put

Unear features of the carnival are the decontations in front of the engine houses of the fremen. These patriotic bluecoats have put uptriumphal arches, and every night they string the arches and the trees and everything strong the arches and the trees and everything strong deach nouse with colored glass lanterns that dance prettily in the wind.

The fluvon indians have come to town in a stot of cauvas tepecaset in a grove of thristmas frees that has been planted by sticking the trees in the snow. One very sensible fluron has put a stove in his tepec, and run, a stove pite up through the canvas top. Visitors who stand near the village, looking on are spit to wender about where the Indians are. As sure as they do so a man who looks and dresses very much like everybody else will step up and ay: "I am a hinjin, and I ave some hinjin tings which I like to soil you, in my tent."

The log cabins of the maple augar makers are another queer feature of the carnival. Maple augar is a great product of this country, and these men show how the samp is boiled. They sive show how a very little of it made into candy is soid to strangers for a nickel.

Tuesday was a day never to be forgotten by those who were then at the carnival. A genuine Canadian bizzard of the kind that occasionally whoops and how is across the Paketas reamed Quebec on Monday without an invitation. It hottled up the people in their houses, and very few of the furciad casters ventured out with their sleighs. It biew against all the trains from Montreal and kept them live or six hours from schedule time. It flung itself against the special on which Lord and Lally Aberdeen were to arrive at 10 o'dock in the maring, and lord and Lally Aberdeen were to arrive at 10 o'dock in the maring.

The long and lord and Lally Aberdeen graciously condescedded, as the therefore the bilitari would let them, it blew nearly the would asy, to reach Quebec whenever the bilitari would let them. It blew nearly the would say, to reach Quebec whenever the bilitaring would let sind a s In the thateau Francous at break the blazard inserted one wing under sales of a habitan and actually litted lead out like a great bat, and blow him the arr; and live minutes afterward is a man scooping off snow with a big one-horse snow scraper. It lifted the leaded with snow and turned it right

ack of the horse.

tiv saie to say that no wind so
wan against New York city since minion oracling sound and windows, or edugant the walls and windows, other man a steady shrill whistle, such all makes in the rigging of ships.

and is liked with floating see in cakes are from a mile in length to the size of a prison a mile in length to the size of a prison a mile in length to the size of a billion datable. The wind capital and size of the might viver, but there the size of the might viver, but there the stream that the works well but of polar that they beat kept coming and all through the bilizard. It looked tough it must be wreeked or or ground to pleces, but it appeared at all on Tuesday forging through the teat of Tuesday forging through the teat as day. The featon it survived the night if is practically indestructible. Its bow of the first the size armor of a man-of-war, to bundlers have tilled up its ram-like of that when it owners against a mile long the a few lest thick it ctimbs up on the the see anotheried to hank it up against the Cases and across the mighty river, but there the another urrent kept floating it awar. Across said across this wind-swept bit of polar water that this wind-swept bit of polar foliage at through the bilitrated it looked to the might the bilitrated it looked to the half through the bilitrated it looked to the half through the local text for the other timest. There also came to the water water that the product of the case branch as it would make its way on a middle that it is practically indestructible. Its bow is made of massets tunbers of oak heavily likes with the builders have littled up its ramilike that it is practically indestructible. Its bow that when it comes against a mile-long that the half the product of the water have littled up its ramilike and so that when it comes against a mile-long that the half the fact of the water its plud sizes. It. It was the it climbs upon the warf and so that when it comes against a mile-long that the half the performance nor had be seen them since. After hearing this surprising announcement the three bundred and three water about the half and the law of the water its plud sizes. It.

It mould have been too bad from a money but hat the state of the start were the case of the start were the case of the start and the first we down and there are believed the said and the seen them since.

After hearing this surprising announcement the three bundred and three and the half and they have been too be first a day that the first we have a first which the start of the carning for two hours and there are believed to the carning the first way are all the first whom the case of the start and the search that it is a search that we want have the said and the search for first of the half and the search that it is a search that the first way are not at the half the first way are not at the half the first half th

went out in it and got blown around and peppered with cutting snow, and the toboggan slides and skating and curling rinks were crowded as usual. After all, it was voted a mercy that the catters got anowed up for once. It has always been a rule here that the big fur-swadded aleigh drivers, who make their little popies dass like mad through the streets, shall never solicit for business. But thus far this week they have been as persistent as badgers, running stevery stranger's elbow and touching their whips to their caps and saying. Let me give you a ride, sir, 'nr. Let me take you in my sleigh, sir.' Mr. F. D. T. (humbers, one of the leading spirits in the carnival, rebuked a couple of carters yesterday for making such nulsances of themselves, but they were not abushed. It's a very short season, sir," said one, 'and you must excuse us for looking out slarp for ourselves."

Wheever knows Mr. Chambers of the Quebee Themselves and Mr. Demers of E Evenement, the leading French daily, is as lucky as if he individued given to him on a sliver plate. Owing to the illness of other carnival officials a great burled of work has failed on the shoulders of these tireless journalists, and they deserve a great share of the credit for the success of the affair. Thousands who do not know them are as much behvicen to them as those who know them well. The office of the city's sights. It contains a Farisian printing press such as is used for printing the I-tit Journal, whose circulation the largest in the world requires the use of seventeen of these rapid and complicated machines. It would surprise the average reader to know upon how very little money the Upselve people are managing their big spree. It never would do to tell the exact sum, but it is a fact that Montreal never spent less than twice and a half as many dollars as are at the sees that the thing could be done without any money at all. The ice palaces and statues are well enough and the winter life within its walls are the prime curiositios. The old house and the people a

were made.

The great granite walls capped and flacked with snow; the warrow, curving streets heaped with snow; the warrow, curving streets heaped with snow; the houses all fringed with ronderous icides; the trees whose every limb is outlined with a coating of snow; the sleighs all buried in furs; the people in blanket suits and furs and moccasins; the gorgeous snowshoers; the priests and soldiers and nurse all these shown off beside the kee-gluifed river are guite enough to satisfy the fourists without the added tritles of a carling match or a masquerade on skates, or even a Vice-liegent's ball.

these shown off beside, the be-glutted river are suite enough to satisfy the tourists without the added trilles of a curling match or a masquerade on skates, or even a vice-llegent's ball.

The arrival of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the middle of the blizzard deserves a detailed description. The storm was raging fruiously when they came along at about noon. Huge drifts were heaped across the streets and side walks, and thousands of citizens and victors were battling with the raie and ploughing kneedeep in the snow, nearly all laughing and shouting over the sevitement. Now and then the wind would catch a girl and whirled own a bill or into a snowbank, and whatever men were bearest to her would give chase and seize her and hold her till she got on her feeless again. The carnival dresses of the women were simply gordeous. Nearly all wore blanker suits and gaidy, sales to hold them in tight at the whist. One girl alone distances all the others in heanty by seperaing in a suit of black and gold. Her jet black blanket coat was lined with yellow a foot deep from the edges. Her toque was yellow and so was her said, but her gloves were of black fur. Her moccasins were fresh yellow huckskin. Of white suits there were plenty in the crowd, and a few girls were brilliant red suits. Every man in eastume wore the capuchin hood of bis coat up over his head. As each hood ends in a sharp point, the effect was peculiar. The men all looked like gnomes or like beings with gay-colored commas worn point upward on their shoulders in place of their heads.

These gorgeously dressed thousands lined the little street that leads to the Canadian l'acilic depot. The residents of the granite houses stood behind the double windows—all as French as French can be all black-haired and black-eyed and rosy. In each outer window one pane of glass is hinged so that it can be opened to let in fresh air, and every her and black-eyed and rosy. In each outer window one pane of glass is hinged so that it can be opened to let in fresh air, and every her and

the scene from the top of a high hill that had to be climbed. The clindel band of brass, with two Scotch pipers to make the Scotch nobility feel perfectly at home strong in front of the

two Scotch pipers to make the Scotch nobility feel perfectly at home, strone in front of the snowshoers, and with martial music the queer congregation began to slip and stumble up the steep hill. The big huddle of snowshoers looked as gay as a great patch of the Stars and Stripes flung on the road, or eise like a broken-up rainbow with all its gaudy parts trying to sort themselves together. So many gay colors hobbing together against the white snow and the sombre granite wills can a great deal tetter be imagined than described. Thus, with a train of empty sleighs following for the sake of effect, the Governor-General's party got to the hotel with its queer name of the Chatsau Frontenac, and were informed that it is so called necause when another party of English fried to reach there some time ago the Sieur de Frontenac was keeping house on that spot with a few French soldiers for company, and being told that the Inglish desired him to surrender the place he replied: Well answer them with our guns.

The general Canadian idea of their noble Governor-General is that he is a quiet but not at all brilliant man with a lot of tact, considerable executive ability, and the record of acting quickly and effectively when an emergency occurs. The popular idea of Lady Aberdeen is more interesting. It appears that she is too democratle to suit the stiff and starched leaders of society in Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal, She persists in knowing folks whom they have not been accustomed to greet as social equals don't you know. She likes to know talented characters and literary people and philanthropic folk. Then, again, she is rather too good for the ultra smart set of rather rapid directions married women who have been running (anadian society to be something of a believer in woman's rights and other advances it hings that carry a long perspective with them. At home, at Haddo Hai, in Aberdeen-like, she started and liberal ideas in her huarand's tenants and dependents as well as the gentry around. She is interested in a magazine that takes in her hustand's tenants and dependents as well as the gentry around. She is interested in a magazine called "hustard and i proor that is published for this guild and her little daughter, the Lady Marjoric Gordon, is editress of another magazine, called Hee hidden little daughter, the Lady Marjoric Gordon, is editress of another magazine, called Hee hidden little daughter, in a word, the new first lady of the land is a liberal in nolities, she is also a little democratic, and even more, inclicatual, and these are elements that never before played much of a part in high society in tanada. She is kindiy and jolly as well, but no one criticiaes her for those things.

These titled folk have taken nine rooms in the new hore six bedrooms, two pariors, and a dining racem—and the assembled tourists have discovered with regret that they are not to dire in the public dining room or lounge in have discovered with regret that they are not to dine in the public dining from er lounge in the public parlors; a terrible blow to the majority, because it had been understood by the Americans that lords and ladies were to be a free part of the show.

# DISAPPOINTED BY THE STARS.

The Plight of 300 Who Bought Tickets for a Bull that Didn't Come OF. For a month George J. O'Brien of 794 Eighth

vegue and Thomas Ballantyne of 732 Columbus avenue, two professional entertainers, have been selling tickets in this city. Williamsburgh, Astoria. Jersey (ity, and Brooklya for an entertainment and ball which were to have been given at Maennercher Hall Fifty eight street, near Third avenue, last Wednesday night. Wednesday night came, and with it came

BENHAM TELLS THE STORY. OFFICIAL DESPATCRES FROM RIO ON

THE DETROIT INCIDENT.

Secretary Merhant Cables to Benham that His Course is Approved. Minister Thompson Sends Some Additional Details.
Nietheroy Said to Mave Surrendered, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. - Secretary Herbert today made public this despatch received from Admiral Benham, sent on Monday night, and telling of the trouble with Da Gama:

etary of the Navy, Workington, B. C. The American merchant vessels Saturday were prevented from going alongside the wharf. To-day (Monday, Jan. 29) 6 A. M. sent the Detroit to take position that would protect vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return fire. My vessels under way and cleared for action. After the Detroit took cosition a boat from one vessel, running line preparatory to haul in, was fired upon with muskets from insurgent ship.

Detroit returned fire with one-pounder, shot striking under her bow. Insurgents fired broadside gun leeward. Later, insurgents fired broadship gun over American merchant vessels. Detroit returned fire, striking insurgent sternpost. Passing by insurgent he was hailed, saying: 'If you fire again I will return your fire, and if necessary will sink

Detroit anchored to command both vessels one merchant vessel having been carried to new position near wharf, and tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge cargo Insurgent leader was notified these vessels would discharge from the present positions, but that my determination was not changed o give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf if they desired to zo. BENHAM."

The following cablegram has been received from Minister Thompson by Secretary Gresh-

" RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31. "Had an interview with Benham. He has reported the action fully to Navy Department vesterday morning. The United States squadron got under way, cleared for action, and, having notified city and insurgents of his intention to protect, by force, if necessary, and place alongside of docks any American vessels wishing to go there, Detroit took position best afforded to protect, with orders that if the ves-sels were fired upon to return fire.

'A boat from one of the American vessels running line preparatory to hauling in was fred upon from insurgents, but was not struck. Detroit returned fire with sixpounder, which struck under bows of insurgent cruiser. Insurgent then fired broadside guns to leeward, and later Detroit returned fire, muskets striking insurgent's sternpost.

"Passing by, Detroit commander hailed insurgent vessel, telling him that if he fired again Detroit would return fire, and, if necessary, sink him. One of the American vessels having now been carried into new position near dock and tug having offered services gratuitously to discharge cargoes of all, insurgent cruiser's leader was notified that the vesels would discharge from the positions they were then in, but that the determination of the commander-in-chief of United States squadron remained unchanged to give American vessels full protection and place them in their berths at docks if they so dethem in their berths at docks if they so desired. Later Detroit was withdrawn and equadron anchored. Benham has not interfered in the least with military or naval operations of either side, nor is this intention to do so. He has notified insurgents that it is his duty to protect Americans and commerce of the United States, and this he intentis to do, and says American vessels must not be interfered with in their movements, but they must take the consequences when getting in he line of fire where legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until belligatent, rights are necorded, insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. Right of insurgents to search neutral vessels or to selve any portion of their to exercise authority over American vessels or property. Right of insurgents to search neutral vessels or to seize any portion of their cargoes is denied, even though they may te within the class which may be defined as contraband of war, during hostilities between two independent Governments. Forcible seizure of such articles in the present status of insurgents would constitute an act of piracy.

Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. Attempted blockade of commerce and trade is broken and events move slowly. All foreign commanders concur as far as I am advised.

The discrepancy in the statements of Minister Thompson and Admiral Benham concerning the calibre of the gun fired from the Detroit at the insurgent vessel on Monday is straightened out at the Navy Department in favor of Admiral Benham, who said that a one-pounder was used.

favor of Admiral Denness, way Department that pounder was used.

It is claimed at the Navy Department that Admiral Benham was acting only under general instructions to protect American interests and to avoid interference or partianship, and that he did not go beyond the letter or the spirit of these directions in his decisive action spirit of these directions in his decisive action. spirit of these directions in his decisive action of Monday. The Admiral had, however, pre-viously informed the department of his inten-tion to put a stop to Da Gama's illegal inter-ference with American commerce. A message sent this afternoon by Secretary Herbert to Admiral Benham is as follows:

"Further information received from United States Minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you have carried out instructions and protected American commerce. Hely uson you for continued exercise of wise discretion.

The Brazillan Government, it is well understood here, keenly appreciates the friendly stand taken by the United States, and it will not be due to any want of cooperation on the part of the constitutional Government if the great volume of Brazillan trade is not turned aside from Great Britain and given to the United States as soon as the disturbing causes which any harmour the commerce of Richard.

great volume of Brazilian trade is not turned aside from Great Britain and given to the United States as soon as the disturbing causes which now hamper the commerce of Rio harbor are removed.

The only victim of the hostilities between Da Gams and Benham in Rio harbor, as far as yet reported, is Passed Assistant Paymaster George Washington Simpson of the cruiser Betroit. According to a despatch from Admiral Benham Mr. Simpson accidentally shot himself in the leg white handling a revolver. The injury is slight. It is presumed at the department that Mr. Simpson was putting his weapon in order for the expected battle when the accident occurred.

Lishov, Feb. 1.—The British steamer Trent, from Buenos Ayres via Rio de Janeiro, from which latter port she sailed on Jan. 11, arrived here to-day. Among her passengers was Capt. William I. Liang, who is proceeding to England on leave of absence. Capt. Lang was the senior British naval officer at Rio de Janerio. He told the United Press reporter that the leavingents had plenty of money, while Peixoto's funds were low. Admiral In Gams. Capt. Lang added. was the mainstay of the insurgents. He was well backed by the navrand general sympathy with him was expressed on allore.

The Trent brought advices that Capt. Weiss-

and general sympathy with him was expressed on shore. The Trent brought advices that Capt. Welsaner, who succeeded Capt. Crossman as the commander of the recently purchased Government vessel America, has left the vessel as has also the electrician who went out on her from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres to a news agency in this city says it is reported there that the town of Nictheroy, Hid de Janeiro Bay, has surrendered to the insurgents.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, dated yea-terday, says that the Brazilian insurgents are preparing to make a vigorous attack upon

preparing to make a vigorous attack upon santos.

Bantis, Feb. 1.—The l'ossische Zeilung says to-day in a leader on Rear Admiral Benham's action in Rio de Janelro Barbor:

The latest news from Rio clearly demonstrates the intervention of the I mited States in the internal affairs of Brazil. The Washington Government sides with President Febructo, although he is a violator of the Constitution. It is apparent that the United States fearing the restoration of the monarchy, will depart from a strictly neutral attitude toward the rebels, not to protect business interests, but for political purposes. Germany will preserve a genuine neutrality. The United States seeks to accure a dominant influence in Brazil. That European States will support the Washington floweriment is most unitkely. Certainly Germany will not support a Government whose President is cutraging the Constitution and causing civil war.

#### THAT FIRING FROM THE DETROIT. The Blunder of Admiral da Game as Shows by the Latest Brayatches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-It is natural that the shot sent into the insurgent ship Guanabara should still be heard. if not "around the world." like the volley of "the embattled farmers" of posses, yet at least echolog among the corridors of the Navy Department. It is many a year since a gun from an American ship has been fired in hostility, so that this one makes notable stir. Admiral Benham's account of the affair has now cleared it up completely and is supplemented by Minister Thompson's It is clear that the Detroit's action ended in aummary fashion and effectively a d'acussion which had been going on in regard to the protection of American vessels from the be uses the gentle family language of fig. It is clear that the Detroit's action ended in

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arrogant attacks of a fleet which no power recognizes as a lawful belligerent. The detailed discussion of the right or wrong involved in the Detroit's shot will perhaps now be in order. There is a general impulse among paval men of all nations to stand by each other with other things equal. This impulse possibly accounts in part for the sympathy felt by our naval officers with the Congress cause in the Chillan civil war, beause the navy had espoused that side. The blood thicker then water" of naval demonstrations in Asiatic waters is well remembered. Perhaps something of the same professional feeling may have had a little influence with Admiral Stanton in causing him to make the mistake he did regarding the recognition of Admiral Mello. In a dispute between two sets of naval officers there may be varying sympathies, and it is rumored, perhaps without

knowledge, that the Germans at hip de Janeire are inclined to sympathize with Admiral Benham's action, while the British look upon it more doubtfully.

If there is that difference, perhaps it may be accounted for by the fact that the British naval officers, with several score of their merchant vessels in the barbor, have been submitting to indignities which the United States, with only a few simil craft to profeet, have promptly resented and stopped. The British naval officers could hardly commend outright our conduct without feeling some charrin at their own. Here, again, their cautions attlitude may, it is suggested, have been prompted by the desire to be all right with the winning side, whichever that side should ture out to be; and all the more desirable would such a course be should the fleet win and then seek to restore the threes. But in any case the British officera might hot like to see another nation taking the initiative in a harbor so important as Rio de Janeiro.

knowledge, that the Germans at Hio de

the initiative in a harbor soumportant as Rio de Janoiro.

But that the initiative rightly belonged to us is evident, not only from our established doctrines, but from the superiority of our fleet there. It includes five of the finest cruisers in our new navy, headed by the fast and powerful flagship New York. The British, according to late advices, have but three snips there, the Italians three, and other nations fower. If there are recent changes, the superiority of our forces is yet manifest. Minister Thompson reports, it will be observed, that "all foreign commanders concur, as far as I am advised."

of our forces is yet manifest. Minister Thompson reports, it will be observed, that "all foreign commanders concur, as far as I am advised."

Admiral Benham undoubtedly went to Blo de Janeiro determined not to make the mistake of his predecessor in giving an unwarranted status to the insurgent fleet. For some weeks there had been complaint that our American trading vessels had not been allowed to go to the wharves of Blo de Janeiro and discharge their cargoes. It was necessary to decide whether Admiral Saldanha da Gama had any authority, other than that of force, which allowed him to say that the vessels should not go; and inquiry on that point made it quickly apparent that he cossessed no such lawful authority. Had he or anybody whom he represented been recognized as a beligerent the case would have been otherwise, it being clear, therefore, that his only authority was assumed, his attempt to exercise it by force was resisted by force, whereupon he collained at once.

It is said that previously Admiral Benham had warned Admiral da Gama that American vessels must be allowed to go to and from any part of the harbor without being fired upon; that lighters loaded with American merchantimen that fact that the American merchantmen in fact that the American merchantmen in fact that the American merchantmen in the fact that the American merchantmen in the fact that the American merchantmen that have a last landed their product cannot materially have injured his cause, it may be that he supposed that their cargoes were intended for felixoto's diovernment. But, so far as is announced, they carried no arms or ammunition. They consisted of the barks Julia itollins, Amy, and tood. Ness from Baltimore, and the schooner Millie J. H. from New York. This last vessel carried coal, which he considered contraband. Wholly anart from the fact that Admiral da Oama objected that some vessels carried coal, which he considered contraband. Wholly anart from the fact that he has no recognized authority as a belligerent, it seems clear th

the latter by hiockade or cutting off supplies, so that they had less excuse for antagonizing the United States.

It will be observed that neither Admiral Benham nor Minister Thompson says anything about a desire of Admiral da Gama to surrender to lienhous.

The curious theory had been started that Admiral da Gama purposely provoked the trouble with our fleet in order to end with a flourish his altempt at earrying on war, and this view was supported by an alleged desire, which his younger officers successfully residued, to surrender to Admiral Benham after commander Browning had put his shot into the Guandarra, and also by his subsequent remark that it would be better to surrender to a foreign power than to Peixoto. Ferhaps it might be better, since such a course would probably secure him and his officers and men from any punishment through the offices of our Government. But it seems sufficient to suppose that he wanted to go as far as possible in showing his command of the harbor. Ferhaps, also, he thought that American merchantment going to the wharves, might in some way be used by the Peixoto Government. But the curious surrender story finds no support in the official despatches. But the curious surrender story finds no sup port in the official despatches.

# A SMALL AND EARLY SCRAP

Interrupted the Downward Career of a

There was an interesting free fight in down-bound Broadway cable car which reached the corner of Thirty-fourth street at 15 o'clock yesterday morning. The card had as passengers up to the time of stopping at that corner two smartly dressed young men and two smartly dressed women. It stopped to allow three roughly dressed men to board it. According to the conductor and gripman the three newcomers were the aggressors. They winked at the women and made remarks about the two men. These were promptly resented, and in the argument that followed one of the men tried to end it by showing his flat into the face of one of the swells. This was the signal for the fraces and all hands joined in. The women were in the midstof the melies and although everybudy seemed to be careful the learn's black. Following that ran for the car. He causal up with it at Thirty-first street when the gripman stopped and blow his whistle for 1 o p. The conductor was inside trying to separate the combatants.

The appearance of the policeman ended hostilities, and then there were complaints and counter charges from both sides. Stephen O'Brien of 404 Fast Ninetseath street, one of the tria, was very foud in making complaints against the two swells, and Hoar decided to take everybody to the West Thirtieth street station and have affairs adjusted there. The women disappeared. The smartly dressed young men said iner were touls 't. Heson and William ti, Green, importers, living in the Colonance Found to entertain O'Brien's complaint. about the two men. These were promptly re-

CLERK C. M. SMYTH RESIGNS.

HE WROTE THE LETTER AT THE DE-MAND OF PRESIDING JUSTICE RYAN.

Mays He Canbed the McCorthy Woman's Check Simply to Oblige Muszinger-The Justices Arrange for an Investigation. It is said that the case of blackmail which Dr. Parkhurst has now on hand relates to a woman who says she pawned her furniture to pay certain swindlers for "police protection." The case will be laid before the February Grand Jury. Conrad M. Smyth, Clerk of the Yorkville Po-

lice Court, who cashed and deposited to the account of court flows in check for \$250, given by Lucy McCarthy to Lawyer Munninger, returned to duty yesterday and eald to the reporters that he had heard nothing about his resignation being wanted by the Board of Police Justices. "I don't know what it means "he said. "I

have been away from duty on account of sick-ness. Justice Koch's letter to Justice Ryan, charging me with neglect of duty, was unwarranted, as I had sick leave. As to the charge of extortion, I can say nothing. There have been no formal charges made against me and I don't clearly understand all that has been said."

When asked about the peculiar circumstances surrounding the cleek which he en-dersed, Smrth said. I knew Munzinger as a ptactizing lawyer, and when he asked me to cash the McCarthy woman's check I did so. out of pure friendship. I took the money from that which was deposited to my own credit, and to keep my accounts straight, deposited the check in lieu of the money taken. The fact that I endorsed the check shows that I had no fear but that it was all right. The McCarthy woman I have never seen in my life. I am anxious for an immediate investigation. as I feel confident that it will free me from all h'ame'

Justice Byan, who is I resident of the Board of Police Justices, announced several days ago that if Clerk Smyth did not hand in his resignation by Thursday, a meeting of the Justices would be called. As the resignation was not banded in yesterday morning, the Justices assembled in the Court of Special Sessions. Justice triady submitted the stenographer's notes of the hearing before him in the Metarthy case. It appeared from this testimony that no evidence whatever was offered that I may McCarthy was proprietor of the house raided, or that she was in the house when the officers visited it upon whose testimony the raid was made.

The other Justices at the meeting all agreed that the evidence was maufficient, and that Justice Grady had done right in discharging the woman. When the testimony had been read, Justice Grady rose and said:

I told this woman that I was obliged to discharge her because the evidence was not bearing affected. Justice Byan, who is President of the Board

I told this woman that I was obliged to discharge her Lecause the evidence was not legally sufficient, but that she must not construct that into license to continue her lusiness. I told her that she had been raided twice in rapid succession, and that the police were determined to drive her out of nusiness. On account of what I said to her she began an inquiry on her own account, which has resulted in the present scandal."

five was then appointed to A committee of five was then appointed to investigate the charges against Smyth, and to look into all charges against joilee court clerks. Following is the committee: Justices Grady, Taintor, Simms, Feltner, and Meade. As far as Smyth is concerned, the committee will have nothing to do, for the clerk sent the following letter of resignation to Justice Ryan later in the day:

The committee will meet on Saturday after-The committee will meet on Saturday afternoon at I o'clock in the Court of Special Sessions. They invite all who have any complaint
to make against court clerks or court officials
to come forward and make them at that time.
Superintendent Byrnes, accompanied by exPollee Commissioner Stephen B. French, called
at the District Attorney's office yesterday and
had stalk with Col. Fellows.
Lawyer J. Frank Lloyd of 170 Broadway told
a reporter yesterday that Henry W. Beardsley,
his client, had left town again. I hear that
Byrnes intends to have the new Grand Jury
take up this matter," said Mr. Lloyd. If he
does, I shall request that Mr. Beardsley be allowed to relate his side of the story. He is
ready to tell at any time, to the proper authorities, all he knows about this matter."

### WEIGHING A LIVE TROUT,

Deceptive Appearance, in Size, of the Pich at Large in the Water.

A few days ago a party of anglers visited the hatching works of the State Fish Commission trial, for according to the way the State Fish at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and were Commissioners construe the law, fishing for which were swimming at their feet. One very large specimen attracted their attention, and a veteran angler said: "That fellow will weigh six pounds." Bet you a cigar that it won't go over four,"

said another.
"I'll split the difference with each of you

"I'll split the difference with each of you and take both figures that the fish will weigh over four and under six pounds," said a third. Just then the superintendent. Mr. Fred Mather, came out of the building, and at once they appealed to him in chorus: "Major, how much will that fish weigh?"

"About eight pounds," was the recity. But I see you look increduious. We'll find his weight precisely. "Peter," said the superintendent to one of his men, "get all hands, the deep seine, a washtub, and the scales. Get out the big trout and weight.

Within ten minutes the net brought up a mass of great trout which were allowed to escape, all except the big one. The washtub, two feet in diameter, was sunk under it, then lifted, and the party saw within it a magnificent brown trout that could not extend its tall within the limits of its confinement, whose breadth and depth were surprising. The angler who had bet on six pounds wanted to make it twelve, and the four-pound main hecame interested in the flock of wood ducks and teal near or, which are one of the sights of the place. A fish in the water," said Masor Mather, never looks as large as when out of it. The depth is greatly toreshortened and even the length and breadth do not seem to show their full extent. Hoys, weigh the tub," A pole over the shoulders of two men heid the scales and when the variaghtened up and the pub with its contents cleared the ground the scale indicated ninety-two pounds. The fish was then carefully lifted out and sent swimming away, and the tub and water pulled the scale at eights-three pounds, leaving nine pounds as the weight of the trou.

"That fish, said the Major." is the commen brook frout of Furone. I imperted the first eggs after taking the fish with the fiv in the Black Forest I figermany, and it is destined to be a favorite when better known."

MR. CROKER WANTS A RAILROAD.

Sought to Convince Dr. Depew that it Would Pay to Annex Richfield Springs. Richard Croker is interested in securing an extension of the New York Central Railway

system by the building of a branch from Herkimer to Richfield Springs. President

Herkimer to Richfield Springs. President Chauncey M. Denew of the railroad company said yeaterday that the advocacy of this extension was the occasion of Mr Croker's visit to him on Wadnesday.

"Mr Croker would make a good promoter," said he. "He has a plentiful supply of facts, and makes a good argument in support of his case. He has presented the proposition to me before and urges the importance of Richfield Springs as a summer resort as promising a paring business for such a line. The matter has not been brought to the attention of the Board of Directors of the road. The branch line proposed by Mr. Croker would be a short one and would cost semesthing like \$500,08st. I have no doubt that it would prove a profitable investment in time, but there would be no quick return of profit, and just now capital is slew to move in enterprises which promise outran indefinite future of profit."

Mr. Croker was a valuable stock farm in Richfield Springs, and spends a good part of the summer months there.

#### Clerk Bunn May Rettre. There is some prospect that Col. George W.

Dunn of Binghamton, Clerk of the Assembly will abandon his place. At the time of his will abandon his place. At the time of his selection he was very sick with the grip. It has had several relapses and is not atrong its family wish him to gesign and make long visit to california. (Vol. l'unn is well o and does not need the place. Should he reli-thers will be another fine old acramble for th

a. M.—9:28. 93 Sheriff street. Cimble Planzer, dam-ge slight: 10:49:65 Suffelk atreet, Tichler, Serman &

damage \$20; 5.21, and Fast 104th street, no damage; 4.06. For West Yorry third street, W. Sege, damage \$5.00, 22 years [logary state street, S. G. Sidman, damage \$5.00, a27 West Ywenty-state street, Stary Araby damage \$5.00, 20.00, 21 Hurray street, John Grissia, damage \$5.00, 20.00

"HOW IN THUNDER

Can I get rid of this bens'ty cold?" said a celebrated railroad President to a Wall Why, by simply buying a 60-cent bot-

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT, my dear fellow, and using it according to directions, was the sensible advice of his

Drop in, take a look around, and see how such money you can save these hard time y buying all your drug store supplies such as ductors prescriptions, chest pro-ectors, hot water bottles, clastic stock

# RIKER'S, 6th Ave., corner 22d St.

MR. STARIN'S NEW CAPITALISTS.

More Men Said to be Figuring on Building Underground Bapte Transit Boad .

It was reported vesterday that certain men. of Mentified with either the Wilson or the Davis syndicate had been conferring with a of offering to build the underground rapid transit roads. The report associated the meeting of the gentlemen with the name of Commissioner Starin. When asked about this report last night, Mr. Starin said he did not want to talk about it. There was nothing to say, and he was so deaply interested in securunderground rapid transit that he did not wish to say anything that might interfere with

Joseph Hillam and S. D. Page representing the Davis syndicate, were at work on their plans yesterday, but declined to talk about them. A meeting of the men interested in the syndicate will be held in Mr. Davis's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock

The Charnter of Commerce yesterday ap-pointed John Sloane, Alexander E. Orr. John R. Stewart, Cornelius N. Bliss, and J. Edward Simmons a committee to examine E. T. Wilson's plan of building underground roads with the assistance of the city's credit. Mr. Wilson made a speech on the subject.

Mr. Wilson said that his proposal was not

made for the purpose of obtaining the city's credit or aid for a private enterprise. It was an attempt to solve the privilem of rapid transit and was for a great public purpose. If it was not that, he was ready to drop it at once. The plan would not disturb, a single street execut where openings had to be made to exavate. He had had estimates made, and he begieved that seventeen railes of tunnel, from the lastery to fort George on the west side, and on the east side to a point to be determined, could be built for about lifty millions of dotains. He was satisfied that it would be easy to get twenty millions of private capital. By the proposed system of roads it would be practicable to transport a greater number of people in a given period of time faster and with greater safety and in greater comfort than by any other system that has ever been suggested on the face of the globe. The reason was restent. In the first place electricity made it possible to have pleasant and agreeable air throughout the tunnel. Another factor was comparatively cheap sicel. It was proposed to well the parts together so that the whole structure should be one continuous welded and riveted mass, thereby avoiding any possibility of shaking or careening or disalignment of the track. Trains would run from one end of the island to the other, making ten stops. In twenty minutes. The cars would open automatically at the sides at the stations. Frains would hold 400 passengers, and rolled would be afforded against all congestion of trave!

Mr. Wilson said that further legislation would be needed in addition to the removal of the constitutional objections to the plan, and he wanted the Chamber of Commerce and either hodies to bring proposed and the advances made by the United states to be further encebetween the plan he proposed and the advances made by the United states to be funded the capital. He proposed to give the city a first mortage lien and to provide that the city should not lose a cent till the fifteen or twenty millions raised by indiv made for the purpose of obtaining the city's credit or aid for a private enterprise. It was

The committee is to report on Feb. 15.

### IT CHASED HIM OFF THE ICE.

Arrested for Killing a Deer Out of Stason Blake Makes the Pies of Sall-defener. Jon's Burner, Ta., Feb. 1.-George Blake of this place does not dony the killing of the deer for which he has been arrested and bound over to court as a violator of the game law, but he claims that he was obliged to kill the deer or let the deer kill him. The killing was done a week ago. Blake was fishing on Beemis Pond for pickerel through the ice. This fact will be used by the prosecution when Blake comes to trial, for, according to the way the State Fish

estimating the weight of the larger trout | pickerel through the ice with tip-ups is a violation of the statute made for the protection of fish and game, and the prosecution will make the point that if Blake had not been illegally fishing he would not have been put in danger by the deer, if he was so put, as he claims, and consequently would not have had doubly to violate the law by killing the deer.

According to Blake he was on the pond fishing. He had caught a lot of pickerel, and was taking up his lines preparatory to going home. when he heard a noise behind him. Looking over his shoulder he saw the doer, a big foursnag buck, rushing toward him over the ice, which had enough snow on top of it to make sure footing for the deer. Blake at first thought that the buck was simply crossing from one side of the pend to the other, and had not seen him on the ice, so he rose from his stooping posture, faced the deer, and yelled at it. According to all previous record this deer should have been instantly soired with fright and turned and hounded away like the wind. But, greatly to Make's surprise, the buck scorned all precedent, it not only did not bound away in terror, but it raised the hair on its neck and kentright on toward the fisherman, faster than ever and shorting its deflance.

I jumped to one side, says Blake, and the buck rushed by me. He went on two or three rods tefore he sould turn and I fook advantage of that and started for the shore as fast as I could run. My intention was foeling at the fisher me after me. The deer came after me. The deer came after me certain enough, but I didn't climb the tree I was within a few jumps of the shore, and the deer was close behind me, when I slipped and fell. The buck stumbled over me and timuled all in a heap on the ice. I was up first, and made for the shore again. I got these, but not much helder the deer did, and when he got there he reached for me with his horis, and sent me into the show heels over head. Some one had been chopping in the woods just there, and a good many branches that had heen lopped of lay scattered around. As I tumbled in the snow ignition the see of horse it with his and heen lopped of lay scattered around. As I tumbled in the snow ignithed a new of the see. from one side of the pend to the other,

into the enow heels over head. Some one hall bees hopping in the woods just there and a good many branches that had been lopped off lay scattered around. As I tumbled in the snow I got hold of one of these, lielors the back had lime to get his sharp hoofs at work on me I managed to give him a whack that staggaced him, and getting to my feet. I drouped him with another blow across his neck. As he lay there, stunned, I cut his throat with my pocket knife and ran back on to the pond while ne kicked and foundered around and died.

That is the way Blake says he was forced to kill the deer. And I'll kill any deer that pitches into me without provocation law or notaw. he declares. The trouble is, so it is charged, there was a builet hole in the deer, and leading the charged there was a builet hole in the deer, and like to knew who shot that builet into the deer for he says there isn't any doubt but what it was the pentil the latter the him and caused it to attack him so wickedly. The nice points involved in this case will make it one of pseuliar interest and importance to woodsmen who may some time te similariy imperilled by angry deer.

velled that a literary man of this town and a little man in a great cleak silently suchny at little man in a great cloak silently sucing at the work. The literary man on looking clearly recognized in the cloaked figure the lather of at industrat when came to the latter States a French mechanic while his son was a tany chal. The literary man spous a casual word to the little Frenchman, but received an almost angry reply. The father was manifestly rusted to be recognized when he had thus kept forth to energy alone the critical of his son a triumph and success. The iterary man for his part, was gind to turn his attention the other way and, assing a politic man with his eve uses farraged and a word to him is praise of the statue. "Les." acoulesced the policeman, it's a fine statue. "but pointing to the beautiful base, he added: "But that there pe-des-tai do beat hell."

LOHMANN STILL MISSING.

THE SAFE HE LEFT LOCKED WILL BE OPENED TO-DAY.

His Priends Bo Not H-liers that He Has Abreonded, and His Wife Frare that Something Sections II is Happened to Him, Although Mesers, Schliemann and Cabill reired from the control of the Excise Department in Brooklyn yesterday, and Messra, Forrester and Hacker, the new Commissioners, took charge, the situation was highly embar-

rassing, owing to the continued absence of Cashier W. Ir Lohmann. The last visit of Mr. Lohmann to the department was on Saturday. After finishing up the day's accounts, and sending the policeman attached to the bureau to the bank with a deposit, he locked the safe and went away. On Sunday he started for Philadelphia to aftend a meeting of a German nging society of which he, is President, and on Tuesday left Philadelphia for Baltimore. It was his intention, it is thought, to go on to

Bichmond to seek employment as the agent of a plano firm, but his movements apparently, after leaving Philadelphia, cannot be traced. and what has become of him is a mystery. His vife, who has been very much exercised over his absence, says that she has not heard from him directly or indirectly since he left Philaielphia. Owing to the fact that he had been in health and despondent for some time, she ears that something serious has happened to With the exception of the license stubs and the day book, all the books and papers of the office are locked up in the safe, and Mr. Loh-

the day book, all the books and papers of the office are locked up in the safe, and Mr. Lohmann alone knows the combination. The new tommissioners were naturally very anxious to reach the papers yesterday, so as to have Mr. Johmann's accounts eximined. They summoned he M. Hendrickson, the veteran safe opener, for the purpose of having the safe opened. It was deemed advisable, however, to postsone the opening intil to-day, so as to give the bondsmen of the missing cashier an opportunity to be present.

Ex-tommissioner Schliemann still adheres to his belief that Mr. Lohmann is not a defaulter, and that his accounts will be found correct. At the same time he shares in Mrs. Lohmann's apprehensions that something serious has happened to her husband. The police authorities in l'altimore and Richmond have been communicated with, but no trace of the missing man has been discovered in either city.

Mr. Lohmann is a man of striking appearance and could be very realify identified. He is of immense size and very stout, weighing nearly 1000 pounds, and has a birthmark on his nose. It would be a difficult matter for him to hide himself for any length of time. Some of his friends think that he became demented over the loss of his place in the kxeise bureau, and has either committed suicide or is wandering aimlessly around somewhere in the woods in Pennsylvania.

Another theory, however, is that he has absended, dreading some unpleasant disclosures in reference to his handling of the excise funds. He has been cashier of the department continuously for eight years, and had almost sole control of the accounts. Although regular in his habits and apparently without any expensive tastes. Mr. Lohmann belonged to a dozen or more political and social organizations, and lived in very comfortable circumstances. Lutil the opening of the safe to-day it is impossible to determine how his accounts at and. A friend of Mr. Lohmann called last night

A friend of Mr. Lohmann called last night at Police Heariquarters and stated that a week or so ago, while at a social gathering of some of the brewers, Mr. Lohmann appeared very down-hearted.

I have no money, he is reported to have said, "and no business, and now that I am going to lose this job, there is nothing for me to do but commit suicide." No one took the remark seriously at the

OBITUARY.

George Champlin Mason, a writer of some ote, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He was born in Newport on July 17, 1820, and most of his life was passed there. He was educated as an architect, but while still a young man began to devote himself to literary pursuits. Over the signature "Champlin" he wrote many letters relating to the early history and development of his native town. From 1851 until 1858 he was editor of the Newport Mercury. His published writings include "Newport and Its Environs." Newport Illustrated. "New-port and Its Cottages." Heminiscences of Newport." "The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart," and "The Application of Art to Man-ufactures."

ufactures."

George W. Decunha, Jr., died at the home of his parents, in Montelair, on Wednesday night from congestion of the lungs, followed by a severe attack of grip. Mr. Becunha had lived in Montelair all his life and was 31 years of age. He was an architect, and many handsome residences in Montelair the was a member of the Montelair Club, the Outlook Club, and the Tariff Reform thus of Montelair, and also of the American Institute of Architecture. He was unmarried.

was unmarried. A cable message has been received at the State Department in Washington announcing the death at Trieste, Austria, on Tuesday, of

there. The body will be brought to America at the Government's expense. Dr. Hartigan was appointed to Trieste by President Harrison. He was formerly deputy Coroner of the District of Columbia. For some time past he has been suffering from heart trouble, and that is presumed to have caused his death. George W. Davids for thirty-three years the city editor of the Poughkeepsie hagle, died at his residence in that city yesterday morning. He was for many years the Hudson River correspondent of most of the New York city dailies, and was one of the best-known newspaper men in the State. He was stricken with paralysis in New York city on Sunday, Jan. 18, and never railied from the attack.

Mrs. Ora Brown died in Cortland, N. Y., on

and never railied from the attack.

Mrs. Ora Brown died in Cortland, N. Y., on Wednesday night. She was 100 years old on Jan. 5 last. Death was due to old age. She retained all her faculties, and was quite active until within a few days of her death. She was torn in Brimffeld. Mass. Her neighbor and friend since childhood, Hosea Sprague, who was 100 years old on Dec. 21, 1863, is still alive and in good health.

was 100 years old on Dec. 21, 1893, is still alive and in good health.

"Aunt Jenny" Hagan, one of the oldest persons in Delaware, died at her bome in Camden on Monday, aged 103 years. She was a Maryland slave, but has been living in Camden for over seventy-five years. Her marriage certificate is dated January, 1813. She was active and well up to a short time before her death, and last summer she worked in a canning factory.

Lion Rheims, a wholesale dealer in millinery at 1120 Fifth avenue, died on Wednesday at his hone in Paris. He was born in France about fifty-three years ago, and came to this country when a young man. Twenty-four years ago he succeeded to the millinery business of Theodore Joranique at his broadway. He leaves a widow, four sons, and a daughter, all of whom live in Paris.

John B. Hopkins, aged 58 years, a wealthy

John B. Hopkins, aged 58 years, a wealthy farmer of Jamasca, died suddenly on Wednesday evening in the bathroom at his home in South Jamasca, from heart disease. He was one of the commissioners for improving roads in the town, and was prominent in church affairs. He had a large estate. A widow, a daughter, and three sons survive him. The widow of the painter Millet is dead in Frances.

The Sprague-Schuyler Manufacturing Company laundry muchinery, at 122 Liberty street made an assignment yesterday to Robert S. Green, Jr., of Elizabeth. The company is a New Jersey corporation, of which A. V. M. Sprague is President and C. H. Matthews Treasurer, and recently erected a factory in Jersey ( if y. W. A. Sutherland of Rochester was formerly President of the company. The fabilities are reported to be about \$20,000. and assets probably about \$15,000.

The Sheriff's sale of the contents of the Hotel liceberche in Thirty-account street, which was advertised to take place pesterday, was instrument.

Silent Peble of St. Gaudene's Pather at His San's Trimmble A Policeman's Approval.

Mr. St. Gaudene is best known to the public of New Yorkers by the new famous Parrayat action of Madison strate since the more recent and conspicuous figure of Diana has not been taken fully into the affections of New Yorkers. It was on the night following the day upon which the Farragut status was unveiled that a literary man of this tewn saw a tel liecherche in Thirty-necond street, which

Mr. I h Ida's Condition.

Pull aperents. Peb 1. At midnight Mr. hild-'aphysicians lauged the following bulle-in. Mr. Chillis had a better day, though the bir this had a better day though there is no striking change in his condition.

Why?

Pearline-the only Washing Compound ever imitated.